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By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

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The Method of proſecuting Writers further conſidered.

I Said, in my laſt Paper, that the *Miniſters*, after the Reſtoration, ſet up the ſame Kind of Proſecution in the Court of *King's Bench*, which their Predeceſſors had exerciſed in the *Star-Chamber*. The Hiſtory of the Reigns of King *Charles* and King *James* the Second abounds with Inſtances and Proofs, which confirm the Truth of this Obſervation. In the Year 1680 the *Houſe of Commons* took the Proceedings of the Judges in *Weſtminſter-Hall* into Conſideration and voted an Impeachment againſt Sir *William Scroggs*, Chief Juſtice of the Court of *King's Bench*, Sir *Thomas Jones*, one of the Juſtices of the ſame Court, and Sir *Richard Weſton*, one of the Barons of the Court of *Exchequer*, for diverſe *arbitrary* and *illegal Practices*, under the Form and Colour of Law; particularly for diſcharging the *Grand Jury* in an irregular Manner; for ſuppreſſing the Publication of a Book, call'd *The Weekly Pacquet of Advice from Rome*, by a Rule of Court; for impoſing *grievous* and *partial Fines* upon Offenders; for refuſing *ſufficient Bail* in ſeveral Caſes, which were bailable by Law; for exalting the Prerogative of the *Crown* above the Power of *Parliament*; and for authorizing one *Robert Stephens*, (called a *Meſſenger of the Preſs*) to moleſt ſeveral *Printers* and *Bookſellers* in the Exerciſe of their Trade, by Virtue of *illegal* and *arbitrary Warrants*; for all which Practices the *Commons* ordered Impeachments to be prepared againſt the *ſaid Judges*; but the King was adviſed to put a Stop to any farther Proceedings againſt Them by diſſolving the Parliament.

This Interpoſition of the Crown, in Favour of *corrupt Judges*, not only defeated the Juſtice of Parliament and ſcreened the *Offenders* from Puniſhment, but encouraged Them to proceed to far greater and more exorbitant Practices of the ſame Kind; which at laſt raiſed a general Diſaffection in the whole Nation and ended in the Ruin of King *James*; for Sir * *John Hawles*, afterwards *Sollicitor-General*, very juſtly imputes the Succeſs of the late wonderful *Revolution* to theſe ſix Heads of Grievances; *viz. exorbitant Fines; cruel and illegal Proſecutions; outragious Damages; ſeizing the Charters; diſpenſing with the Teſt and penal Laws; and unjuſt Proſecutions in criminal Matters.*

"For the *firſt*, *ſays He*, I ſhall only obſerve that "when the Houſe of Commons, in the Parliament of "1680, took that Matter into Conſideration, and in- "tended to impeach ſeveral Perſons for the ſame, the "*higheſt Fine*, at that Time complained of, was but "1000 l. and yet in few Years They were heighten'd "to 10,000, 20,000 and 40,000 l.

"For the *ſecond*, the Puniſhment of *Oates*, *Danger-* "*field* and Mr. *Johnſon*, and the cloſe Impriſonment of "Mr. *Hampden*, Sir *Samuel Barnadiſton* and of ſeveral "other Perſons, as They were againſt the *Law*, ſo "They were without *Precedent*.

"For the *third*, though the Damages given to *Bolſ-* "*worth* were the firſt *outrageous Damages* given, which "were taken Notice of, and in Truth were ſuch; yet "in little Time Damages for Matters of like Kind were "quickly improved to 10,000 l. 20,000 l. 40,000 l. "nay 100,000 l. the Truth of which a great many liv- "ing Witneſſes, to their Sorrow, can teſtify.

As theſe *arbitrary and illegal Proceedings*, which were ſolemnly condemn'd by an *Engliſh Houſe of Commons*, had ſo great a Share in raiſing that Spirit of Liberty, which brought about the *Revolution*; it is Matter of juſt Wonder and Grief that ſufficient Care was not taken, after the Accompliſhment of that *great Work*, to prevent the like Grievances, in any Degree, for the future, by going to the Root of the Evil, and aſcertaining the Rights of the Subject in the plaineſt and ſtrongeſt Manner. It is, I think, particularly ſurprizing that the *Liberty of the Preſs*, which had contributed ſo much to the Deliverance of the Nation, was not immediately aſſerted and reſtor'd to the People, by the Repeal of *that Act*, which laid it under the Reſtraint of *Licenſers*; That is the arbitrary Power of the *Court* and their *Creatures*; but This is one of thoſe Omiſſions, which hath always been lamented in the *Bill of Rights*; and if the *Licenſing Act* had been made *perpetual* in either of the late Reigns, inſtead of its being continued from Time to Time, it is very probable that We ſhould never have been able to recover that great Privilege of *Engliſhmen* to this Hour; for I do not remember that any Attempts were made to abrogate it, till it expired of Courſe in the Year 1695; (That is, ſeven Years after the *Revolution*;) and even then it was ſuffered to expire with great Difficulty and after a long Struggle both within and without Doors. The *Houſe of Lords* actually paſſed an Act to revive it, and ſent it down to the *Commons*. The *Court Party* was very unwilling to loſe ſo great a Power, and it became at laſt the Subject of a Conference between the *Lords* and the *Commons*; at which the *latter* gave ſuch convincing Reaſons againſt reviving ſo miſchievous an Act, that the former thought fit to decline it. I have been inform'd that * *Theſe Reaſons* were drawn up by the great Mr. *Locke*; and as they are very curious, as well as inſtructive and pertinent to the preſent Occaſion, I ſhall lay them before the Publick.

Reaſons why the Commons *cannot agree to the Clauſe* (a) *which revived the old* Printing Act, *delivered at a Conference with the* Lords, 1695.

1. "Becauſe it revives and re-enacts a Law, which "in no wiſe anſwer'd the End, for which it was made; "the Title and Preamble of the Act being to prevent "printing *ſeditious* and *treaſonable Books*, *Pamphlets and* "*Papers*, but there is no Penalty appointed for Offen- "ders therein; they being left to be puniſhed at *Com-* "*mon Law*, as they may be without *that Act*; whereas "there are great and grievous Penalties impoſed by *that* "*Act* for Matters, wherein neither Church nor State are "any way concern'd.

2. "Becauſe *that Act* gives a Property in Books "to ſuch Perſons as ſuch Books are or ſhall be granted "to, by Letters Patents, whether the Crown had or "ſhall have any Right to grant the ſame or not, at the "Time of ſuch Grant.

3. "Becauſe *that Act* prohibits printing any Thing "before Entry made thereof in the Regiſtry of the Com- "pany of *Stationers* (except *Proclamations*, *Acts of Par-* "*liament* and ſuch Books as ſhall be appointed by his Ma- "jeſty's Sign Manual, or under the Hand of a principal "Secretary of State) whereby both Houſes of Parlia- "ment are diſabled to order any Thing to be printed, "and the ſaid Company are impower'd to hinder the "printing of all innocent and uſeful Books, and have "an Opportunity to enter a Title to themſelves and their "Friends, for what belongs to, and is the Labour and "Right of others.

4. "Becauſe *that Act* prohibits any Book to be im- "ported (without ſpecial Licence) into any Port in *Eng-* "*land* (except *London*) by which Means the whole fo- "reign Trade of Books is reſtrain'd to *London*, unleſs "the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* or the Lord Bp. "of *London* ſhall, in interruption of their more impor- "tant Affairs in governing the Church, beſtow their "Time gratis in looking over Catalogues of Books, and "granting Licences, whereas the *Commons* think the o- "ther Ports of the Kingdom have as good a Right as "*London* to trade in Books, as well as other Merchan- "dize.

5. "Becauſe *that Act* leaves it in the Power either "of the Company of *Stationers*, or of the Archbiſhop of "*Canterbury* and Biſhop of *London*, to hinder any Books "from being imported even into the Port of *London*; "for if one or more of the Company of *Stationers* "will not come to the Cuſtom-houſe, or if thoſe "Reverend Biſhops ſhall not appoint any learned Man "to go thither, and be preſent at the opening and view- "ing Books imported, the Cuſtom-houſe Officer is obli- "ged to detain them.

6. "Becauſe the *Act* appoints no Time wherein the "Archbiſhop or Biſhop of *London* ſhall appoint a learn- "ed Man, or that one or more of the Company of *Sta-* "*tioners* ſhall go to the Cuſtom-houſe, to view impor- "ted Books; ſo that they or either of them may delay "it till the Importer may be undone, by having ſo great "a Part of his Stock lye dead, or the Books, if wet, "may rot and periſh.

7. "Becauſe *that Act* prohibits any Cuſtom-houſe "Officer, under the Penalty of loſing his Office, to open "any Pacquet wherein are Books, until ſome or one "of the Company of *Stationers* and ſuch learned Men "as ſhall be appointed are preſent, which is impractica- "ble, ſince he cannot know there are Books till he hath "opened the Pacquet.

8. "Becauſe *that Act* confirms all Patents of Book- "granted and to be granted, whereby the ſole printing "of all or moſt of the Claſſick Authors are and have "been for many Years paſt, together with a great Num- "ber of the beſt Books and of moſt general Uſe, mono- "polized by the Company of *Stationers*, and prohibits "the importing any ſuch Books from beyond Sea, where- "by Scholars in this Kingdom are forced not only to buy "them at the extravagant Price they demand, but muſt "be content with their ill and incorrect Editions, and "cannot have the more correct Copies, which are pub- "liſhed abroad, nor the uſeful Notes of Foreigners or "other learned Men upon them.

9. "Becauſe *that Act* prohibits any Thing to be "printed 'till *licenced*, and yet does not direct what ſhall "be taken by the *Licenſer* for ſuch *Licence*, by Colour "whereof great Oppreſſion may be and has been prac- "tiſed.

10. "Becauſe *that Act* reſtrains Men, bred up in the "Trade of printing and founding of Letters, from exer- "ciſing their Trade, even in an innocent and inoffenſive "Way (though they are Freemen of the Company of "*Stationers*) either as Maſters or Journeymen, the Num- "ber of Workmen in each of thoſe Trades being limi- "ted by *that Act*.

11. "Becauſe *that Act* compels *Maſter Printers* to "take Journeymen into their Service, though they have "no Work, or Employment for them.

12. "Becauſe *that Act* reſtrains all Men, who are "not licenced by the Biſhop, from ſelling innocent and "inoffenſive Books, tho' never ſo uſeful, in any Part of "*England*, except Freemen of the Company of *Sta-* "*tioners*, who may ſell without ſuch *Licences*; ſo that nei- "ther Church nor State is taken Care of thereby, but the "People compell'd to buy their Freedom of Trade in all "Parts of *England* from the Company of Stationers in "*London*.

13. "Becauſe *that Act* prohibits any one not only "to print Books, whereof another has entered a Claim "of Property in the Regiſter of the Company of *Sta-* "*tioners*, but to bind, ſtitch or put them to Sale, and "that under a great pecuniary Penalty, though it's im- "poſſible for the Bookbinders, Stitchers or Sellers to "know whether the Book brought to them was prin- "ted by the Proprietor, or another.

14. "Becauſe *that Act* prohibits Smiths to make any "Iron-work for any Printing-Preſs, without giving No- "tice to the Company of *Stationers*, under the Penalty "of Five Pounds; whereas he may not know to what "uſe the Iron beſpoke of him and forged by him may "be put.

15. "Becauſe *that Act* prohibits printing and import- "ing not only *heretical*, *ſeditious*, and *ſchiſmatical Books*, "but all *offenſive Books*, and doth not determine what "ſhall be adjudged *offenſive Books*; ſo that without Doubt "if the late King *James* had continued in the Throne "'till this Time, Books againſt *Popery* would have been "deem'd *offenſive Books*.

16. "Becauſe *that Act* ſubjects all Mens Houſes, as "well *Peers* as *Commoners*, to be ſearched at any Time, "either by Day or Night, by a Warrant under his "Majeſty's Sign Manual, or under the Hand of one of "the Secretaries of State, directed to any Meſſenger, "if ſuch Meſſenger ſhall, upon probable Reaſon, ſuſ- "pect that there are any unlicenſed Books there; and "the Houſes of all Perſons free of the Company of "Stationers are ſubject to a like Search on a Warrant "from the Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Company "or any one of them.

17. "Becauſe the Penalties for Offences againſt *that* "*Act* are exceſſive, it being in the Power of the *Judges*, "or *Juſtices of the Peace* to inflict what Puniſhment "they pleaſe, not extending to Life, or Member.

18. "Laſtly there is a Proviſo in *that Act* for "JOHN STREATER, that he may print what he plea- "ſe, as if the *Act* had never been made; when the "*Commons* ſee no Cauſe to diſtinguiſh him from all the "reſt of the Subjects of *England*.

The Power of the Court over Writers being at length determined by the Expiration of *this Act*, We became again poſſeſſed of the Statute of King *Charles the firſt*, which aboliſh'd the Court of *Star-Chamber*, and all the Juriſdiction belonging to, or exerciſed by it. *This Act* therefore continuing ſtill in Force, and the *other* being expired. We ſtand upon the ſame Foot, with Regard to the *Liberty of the Preſs*, as if neither the *Star-Chamber*, nor the *Licenſing Act* had ever exiſted; and conſe-

* *See his Remarks on the Trials of* Edward Fitzharris, Stephen College, *&c. State Tracts, vol. 4. p. 165.*

* *Theſe Reaſons may be ſeen in the Journals of the Houſe of Lords.*

ſequently all the Authority, which was originally derived from either of thoſe Fountains, is become null and illegal.

This is a Subject, which We may perhaps take ſome farther Occaſion to explain.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, Nov. 20, *N. S.* Some News Writers have aſſerted, without any good Ground, that as ſoon as the Infante *Don Carlos* is declared at Age, he is to marry the Archduchess *Maria Teresa*, the Emperor's eldeſt Daughter; but it is not likely that that young Prince will ever be put in ſo fair a Way to aſcend the Imperial Throne, who by that Alliance would enter upon the immediate Poſſeſſion of the Kingdoms of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, the two *Sicilies*, the Dutchies of *Milan* and *Mantua*, the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, and ſeveral other Sovereignties. The other Powers of *Europe* are too much intereſted to prevent the Houſe of *Bourbon's* growing ſo powerful. And what would become of our Republick, if That ſhould happen? Might it not be over-run in one Campaign? Doubtleſs *Spain* would in that Caſe have the other Stroke for recovering the ſeven Provinces of the *Netherlands*, which have ſhaken off her Yoke. *England* might not be able to hinder it; and the King of *Pruſſia's* Friendſhip is not now ſo great, perhaps, that we could rely upon his Aſſiſtance. In ſhort, if that Marriage were to take Place, the *Pragmatical Sanction* being accepted by all the Powers of *Europe*, or even by the greateſt Part of them, as it certainly will, the Houſe of *Bourbon* would be in a Condition to preſcribe Laws to other Sovereigns, without receiving any in Return. Theſe Reaſons ſeem ſtrong enough to prevent that Alliance with the Emperor's eldeſt Daughter, and will extend to all the other Daughters, who by a Revolution in his auguſt Family, may all be eldeſt in their Turns.

LONDON, November 20.

Whitehall, Nov. 6. By the laſt Letters from Mr Keene, his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Spain, there is Advice, that the King of Spain has nominated the Marqueſs de Monteio to be his Embaſſador to his Majeſty; and that he was accordingly making all neceſſary Preparations for his Journey to England. This Day Letters came in from Sir Charles Wager, dated at Leghorn the 26th of laſt Month, O. S. which give an Account that every Thing, relating to the Introduction of the Spaniſh Garriſons into Tuſcany, being finiſhed to the Satisfaction of all Parties concerned, he was getting under Sail with his Majeſty's Squadron under his Command, in order to return home; and Mr Skinner, his Majeſty's Conſul at Leghorn, in his Letter dated the next Day, ſays, that they were out of Sight that Morning; and tho' the Wind was not very favourable, the Weather being good, they would make their Way homeward. Before Sir Charles Wager left Leghorn, he ſent a Compliment to the Grand Duke at Florence, and an Excuſe for not attending him in Perſon, on Account of the advanced Seaſon making it neceſſary for him to haſten his Departure home. The Lord Vere Beauclerc went with this Meſſage to the Grand Duke, by whom he was very graciouſly received.

By Letters from *Holland*, of *Nov.* 18. *N. S.* We hear that about eight Sailors imbark'd in a Boat from *Rotterdam* to go on Board an Eaſt-India Ship which they belonged to; but when they got a little Way from the Town, two of them went aſhore, chuſing to walk. One of thoſe who remained on Board had his Wife with him, who was three Months gone with Child. The other five made the reſt of the People, *(i. e.)* the Boat-Maſter, his Boy, and the other Man drunk, *&c.* after having abus'd the Woman's Body, by lying with her, and committing other Outrages, they threw her over Board, with a Rope faſtened to her, and tow'd her after the Boat 'till ſhe was drown'd. The Skipper's Boy not being ſo drunk as the reſt, they came to him to make him do as they did, but he feigned to be faſt aſleep, and by that Means ſaved himſelf from committing the like Crime. The Boy informed the Captain of the Ship what had happened, who immediately ſecured them and ſent them to Town. They have not yet been try'd, but it is expected they will be broke on the Wheel, which is wiſh'd by all honeſt and good People.

The Lord Tyrawly's Regiment of Foot is coming home from Gibraltar.

The Regiments of Kirk and Clayton that went on board Sir Charles Wager's Squadron from Gibraltar, to aſſiſt in tranſporting Don Carlos, are alſo order'd hither.

There is Advice in Town, of the Spence Sloop of War having engaged a Spaniſh Guarde Coſta belonging to Porto Rico, and after a ſharp Diſpute carried her, as it is ſaid, for Jamaica. And we are informed that the Goſport Man of War, Capt. Duncan Drake, now fitting out at Plymouth, is to carry freſh Inſtructions to Rear Admiral Stewart at Jamaica, for the more effectual preventing the Spaniards in America diſturbing our Navigation, under the Pretence of guarding their own Coaſts, there being an Account lately received of nine Sail being fitted out, under that Denomination, from Cuba, Hiſpaniola and Porto Rico.

On Sunday laſt arrived in Town from the Iſle of Wight, Governor Worſley, being lately arrived from his late Government in Barbadoes.

Letters from Paris, by Tueſday's French Mail, ſay, that Letters from Cadiz, dated the 31ſt ult. mention ſome more Galleons being in Sight of that Place. And from San Sebaſtian, the 13th Inſtant, N. S. it is written, that one of the Galleons, named S. Franciſco Xavier S. Miguel y las Animas, Don Antonio de Rada, arrived at Paſſage that Day.

On Monday came on a Trial at the King's Bench Bar at Weſtminſter, before the Rt. Hon. the Lord Raymond, by a Special Jury of Gentlemen of the County of Middleſex, (of which Sir John Auſtin, Bart. was Foreman) of the great Cauſe wherein the South-Sea Company were Plaintiffs, and Col. John Duncombe, Defendant, upon an Action brought againſt the ſaid Defendant for two Sums of 4000 l. each, borrowed at two ſeveral Times of 2000 l. Capital Stock in the Year 1720; when after a Trial of near ſeven Hours, the Jury withdrew, and in about half an Hour brought in their Verdict for the Defendant.

Laſt Monday Night one William Steele, who made an Information before his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, relating to a Barrel of Gunpowder being laid under a Bridge between Parſon's Green and Sandy End, in order, as he ſaid to deſtroy his Majeſty, in his Return from Hampton Court, was committed to Newgate by the Lord Harrington, his Information appearing to be only an Artifice.

The Ruby, under the Care and Command of Capt. Colwell and Capt. Craigia, from London, arrived on the Coaſt of Guiney and was purchaſing Negroes for the Weſt-Indies, of whom they had about fifty on board, who finding an Opportunity, roſe on the Ship's Crew, kill'd Capt. Colwell, (but Capt Craigia, who was ill in the Cabbin, eſcaped out of the Window) run the Ship on Shore at Monſerads and got off.

On Saturday laſt the Right Hon. the Lord Derwentwater was cut for the Stone at his Houſe in Great Marlborough-ſtreet. The Operation was perform'd by Mr Cheſelden.

Tueſday his Excellency Brigadier-General Sutton, late his Majeſty's Embaſſador to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, who arrived in Town laſt Sunday from his ſaid Embaſſy, went to St. James's to pay his Compliments to his Majeſty, and was graciouſly received.

Laſt Week a poor labouring Man digging on Turnham Green, ſtruck his Pick Axe upon an Urn, wherein were depoſited many antient Silver Coins.

On Sunday their Majeſties, the Prince of Wales, the Princeſs Royal, and the Princeſs Amelia and Caroline, dined in publick, in the great State Ball-Room at St. James's, and will continue to do ſo every Sunday during the Winter.

They write from Durham that on Wedneſday Morning laſt they had there a terrible Storm of Thunder and Lightning, which continued more or leſs for two Hours; that it rained all Day without ceaſing, the Wind being at N. E. and the River had overflow'd all the low Grounds.

The Swedes having laid a Duty of 5 per Cent. on Woollen Goods imported into Sweden in Britiſh Ships, which Money is apply'd in encouraging a Woollen Manufacture of their own, lately erected, and having in many other Particulars greatly diſcouraged our Navigation, the Merchants trading to that Kingdom are preparing to lay a State of the Caſe before the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantation.

The 10,000 l. Prize drawn laſt Week belongs to Mrs. Walker, of Aybridge in Eſſex, Siſter to Thomas Walker, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms.

Tueſday there were drawn five ſingle 100 l. Prizes out of the preſent State Lottery, and 207 20 l. Prizes.

Wedneſday the Numb. 1992 was drawn a Prize of 10,000 l. which Ticket was taken out by John Bance, Eſq; one of the Directors of the Bank, but is, we are informed, the Property of one of his Correſpondents abroad.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk made a grand Entertainment on Wedneſday Night, at his Houſe in St. James's Square; at which his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Lorrain was preſent, with Count Kinski, the Emperor's Ambaſſador, and ſeveral other Noblemen.

Tueſday there was a Board of Admiralty, when the Captains of the Eaſt India Men had their Mediterranean Paſſes delivered to them, and they were alſo ſworn before their Lordſhips, and had their Commiſſions delivered to them.

The Induſtry, John Dowſon, Maſter, bound from London to Hull with a Cargo eſteemed worth near 20,000 l. was the 9th Inſtant in the Evening near Orfordneſs, and miſtaking a Light in a Fiſhing-Smack for one on the Shore, run on the Whiting Sand, beat off her Rudder, and in ſwinging from the Sand opened her Stern-Poſt, and ſunk in 7 Fathom Water; her Crew got into the Boat, and were floated from off the Ship's Deck in her, (ſo ſudden was her ſinking) and got on Shore.

Tueſday as her Majeſty was going from St. James's to the Opera Houſe in the Haymarket, there was preſented to her by ſome poor Women from Rotherhith, the three Children that were ſome Time ſince brought into the World at a Birth, by a Woman living in Rotherhith; and her Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to order ſome Money to be given them.

On Thurſday laſt was held a general Court of the *Charitable Corporation* at their Houſe in Spring Gardens; but not having Time to examine into every Point of Conſequence, they adjourn'd to this Morning.

Rob. A few Days ago ſome Rogues broke into the Houſe of a Weaver in Duke-ſtreet, near the Park in Southwark, (a ſingle Man, who was gone to Brentford upon Buſineſs,) and ſtole out of a Scrutore 160 Guineas, and 300 Pounds worth of Silk wrought and unwrought; upon which a Search Warrant was granted by Mr. Baron Thomſon, in order to diſcover the Villains.— On the 12th Inſtant between two and three o' Clock in the Afternoon, Sir Robert Auſten being in his Coach with his Siſter, was attacked on Shooter's-Hill by a ſingle Highwayman, well mounted, who robbed Sir Robert of 6 l. and his Siſter of her Gold Watch.

Pref. The Hon ——— Lumly, Eſq; youngeſt Brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough, is appointed to ſucceed the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle in the Command of a Company of Grenadiers in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the ſaid Earl of Scarborough. — Her Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Francis Cockſiter, Eſq; to be Gentleman Uſher to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Mary, in the Room of Thomas Fazakerly, Eſq;

Eccl. Pref. The Rev. Mr. Barton was lately preſented by the Lord High Chancellor to the Vicarage of Llangellan in the County of Caermarthen, South Wales. —The Rev. Mr. Lewis who was lately preſented by the Biſhop of London to the Rectory of Hornſey, was laſt Week inducted into the ſaid Living. — Dr. Theodore Waterland, Rector of Long Stanton in Cambridgeſhire, is preſented to the Living of St. Bennet Fink, behind the Royal Exchange —Laſt Week the Rev. Dr. Denne, Archdeacon of Rocheſter, was inducted into the Living of Lambeth, void by the Death of the Rev. Dr. Ibbotſon, the laſt Incumbent.

Acc. A Fire happened a few Days ſince at the Earl of Gainsborough's Seat in Rutlandſhire, which burnt the Stables, together with three of his Lordſhip's fine hunting Horſes, but did no other Damage.

Dead. On Tueſday died at Wandſworth in Surrey, Humphry Morris, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Grampound in Cornwall, and a very great Weſt India Merchant.— Laſt Week died at Horſham in Suſſex, Sir Harry Goring, of Highdown in that County, Bart.— On Saturday about Two o' Clock in the Morning, died Edward Goldsborough, Eſq; Chief Regiſter of the High Court of Chancery under his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's, which Office is reckoned worth about 1000 l. per Ann. He is ſucceeded in his Place as Regiſter, by Thomas Parnell, Eſq; ſecond Regiſter.—On Saturday Morning laſt about Nine o'Clock, died at her Houſe in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, the Right Hon. the Senior Dowager Viſcounteſs Caſtlecomer.

Thurſday South Sea Stock was 103. South Sea Annuity 109. Bank 147 3 4ths. India 180. Tickets 18 l. 15 s. Daily Chances 21. 12 s. 6 d. 20 l. Prizes 19 l. Blanks 7 l. 2 s. 6 d.

WINES Sold, Neat as Imported,
By *EDMUND MEYRICK*,
At the WINE-VAULTS, *next Door to* WAGHORN'S *Coffee-Houſe by the Parliament Stairs in Old Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Red Port at	5	6	White Liſbon at	5	4
White Port	5	0	Anadeas	5	2
Mountains	5	4	Sherry	5	4
Methuen	5	6	Canary	5	4

per Gall. per Gall.

Pipes and Hogſheads at the loweſt Prices

N. B. By Letter directed from any Part of the City of London, or Places adjacent, Country Towns or Villages in England, Perſons may be ſupply'd with any Quantity they pleaſe, equally the ſame as if preſent themſelves, having Porters to carry it out.

If you have not Bottles to return, to pay for Quarts 2 s. per Dozen, and for Pints 1 s. 8 d. At any Time on the Return of the like Quantity as you pay for, the Money ſhall be return'd.

At the ſaid Place may be had, right Canary Filtering Stones to clarify Water, at reaſonable Prices.

If any Perſon has got a CYLINDER for a Fire Engine between thirty and forty Inches Diameter, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to Matthew Featherſtone, Eſq; at the Newcaſtle Coffee-houſe, near Billingſgate, any Morning between Nine and Twelve.

WHEREAS MURDO MORRISON, WILLIAM STANLEY and JOHN JOHNSON alias JOHN SCOTT, in the Hon. Colonel JAMES SCOT's Company in his Majeſty's Third Regiment of Foot Guards, have abſconded themſelves from the Company and Regiment ——Theſe are therefore to give Notice that if they or any of them will return to the ſaid Regiment on or before the 25th Day of this Inſtant, they ſhall be freely pardoned; but if not, they ſhall be proſecuted as Deſerters. And this is farther to give Notice, that after the ſaid 25th Inſtant, whoever ſhall apprehend, or cauſe them or any of them to be apprehended and ſecured in any Gaol in Great Britain, and ſend Notice to Captain John Ediſon at his Houſe in the Savoy, London, ſhall receive three Guineas Reward for each of them, beſides what is allowed by Act of Parliament.——Murdo Morriſon, born in Laugh Pariſh in the County of Kateneſs, North Britain, ſandy-colour'd Hair, freſh Complexion, a Highlander, ſpeaks but very little Engliſh, five Feet ten Inches high, twenty Years of Age, a Carpenter by Trade, ſerved formerly one Year in Cunningham's Regiment in Flanders. —— William Stanley, born in Wantonbury near Maidſtone in Kent, dark-brown Hair, pale Complexion, ſmall Faced, very ſlender, about ſix Feet high, by calling a Husbandman, twenty-two Years of Age, wears a whitiſh Coat, ſuppoſed to be about Maidſtone ——John Johnſon alias John Scott born in Drum-Croſs near Linlithgow, North Britain, light-brown Hair, freſh Complexion, round Faced, a little mark'd with the Small-Pox, well ſet, about Twenty Years of Age, five Feet nine Inches high, a Tinker by Trade, ſerved ſome Time in Colyar's Regiment in Flanders.